Mr. CRITTENDEN. I purpose to occupy a few moments to correct a mistake which I believe is rendered necessary by the remarks of my friend from Georgia. I have listened to him with great pleasure, and have cause to thank him for much that he has said.

I knew, sir, that Mr. Clay was not the author of the Missouri compromise; I knew that he did not draw the bill; but I knew from his own declarations in conversation, and in his speeches that he did approve and concur in its passage. He gave it his sanction. He thought there was nothing unconstitutional in it. I have been brought up in the opinion that it was not only constitutional, but did approve and concur in its passage. He gave it his sanction. He thought there was nothing unconstitutional in it. I have been brought up in the opinion that it was not only constitutional, but one of the most beneficial acts that had ever been passed by Congress. It produced you, sir, a revenue of peace and good will among the people of the United States, and that is above all price. Whatever sanction it may have failed to derive from the names of the great men who passed it, it has received abundantly from the people of the United States, who, for the thirty odd years that it remained on our statute book, gave it their approval and support. During all that period it gave peace to the country. It was for that I valued it. I halled that compromise when it was first made. I have cherished it ever since. It had become fixed in my mind, as part and parcel of our political system. I regarded Mr. Clay, as did the whole country, as entitled to the credit of that great measure. And it was for this that his countrymen conferred upon him the proudest and the noblest of his titles—the pacificator of his country.

Sir, I have not been able to cast away these impressions. I admit the SupremeCourt to be the great arbiter, as the gentleman asserts, and while I differ from it, I do not the less admit its constitutional and supreme power in all the matters that come within its jurisdiction, and I am not wanting in confidence and respect for it. But yet we cannot always yield up our long-settled convictions, even to the authority of that high tribunal. I find myself now in that condition, and I must be permitted to retain the opinion long established in my mind, that the Missouri compromise was a constitutional act.

My friend [Mr. Toomis] has add that some gen-

My friend [Mr. Tooxis] has said that some gen-themen seemed disposed to give no confidence whatever to the action of any of the Territorial Legislatures of Kansas nutil they fell into the hands of the Black Republicana. Certainly he cannot intend such an imputation for me? [Mr. Tooxis signified by a shake of the head that he did not.] I regard it merely as the Legislature of the Territory—the actual Legislature. How its mem-bers may be divided in politics, I do not know; nor do I care; nor was it at all material for my pur-Territory. the actual Legislature. How its members may be divided in politics, I do not know; nor do I care; nor was it at all material for my purpose. It is enough for me that it is the Legislature of the Territory, and that it appointed a vote to be taken upon the constitution on the 4th of January. The vote was taken, and the result was as reported to us. I have heard nothing to impeach that vote, nor any single fact alleged against it. The result of it was a majority of ten thousand against the constitution. Certainly those ten thousand have at least as good a right to be claimed against it as the six thousand returned as having voted on the 21st of December, have to be counted in favor of it. That was my object. It was to show that there was a majority against this instrument, and assuming all this action to be equally legitimate, the members of the convention had no more right to order a vote to be taken by the people on any part of the constitution than the Territorial Legislature had to order an election to be taken on the whole constitution. Both proceeded from organized recognised bodies, one the Legislature, the other the convention. When, therefore, the common appeal is made to us, and the constitution is brought before us, it seems to me that we ought equally to take into consideration both these facts. Furthermore, I adverted to the evidence going to show that from the six thousand in favor of the constitution there were many spurious and fraudulent votes to be deducted.

Mr. President, I acknowledge that forms are not only useful but in many cases.

rious and fraudulent votes to be deducted.

Mr. President, I acknowledge that forms are not only useful, but, in many cases, nocessary. I agree that if at an election two thirds of the people stay away from mere spathy or negligence, the votes of those who do act, and do vote, must be effectual, and must control. I agree, also, that the return is a necessary form, and that the revision of that return is subject only to the particular authority appointed for it, and when that is done, there is an end of the case—because there is no further tribunal to which an appeal can be taken; but I supposed and argued that when this constitution was presented before us, the supreme power, called upon now to recognize the validity of these acts—called upon to recognize what was the will of the people, in respect to them, we have a right to look to all the avidence, as well to that which is furnished in form as to that which impeaches it for fraud.

I have spoken on these conclusions, and I shall act on them in voting against the acceptance of this Lecompton constitution. My friend, [Mr. Toowss] I have no doubt, in perfect sincerity, regress that my conclusions have forced me to this course; but I have followed my convictions, and I mean to do my data at I.

regress that my conclusions have forced me to this course; but I have followed my convictions, and I mean to do my duty as I understand it. I confess it is painful to me to differ with such a friend on any occasion so important as the present. Mr. President, I am not wanting, I think, in those feelings of our nature which connect us with our neighbors. Aithough we have a common country to look to, and ought to have a common patriotism which would ambrace the whole, our natural affections and our natural feelings bind as more closely to those with whom we are more immediately associated, to whom he are more immediately associated, to whom we are more immediately associated, to whom he are more immediately associated, to whom he are more immediately associated, to whom he are interested to a particular section, by his nativity, and by his residence—what is my duty as one belonging to a particular associate, by his nativity, and by his residence—what is my duty when a great question of this sort comes up? What is my duty to those neighbors, to whom by matural sympathies and affections I am most bound? Is it not my duty in this house of our common councils to give the best counsel and advice I can, or am I to inquire whether this is to be regarded as a actional question, and follow whatever course is indicated by a majority of its sectional members? Is it not my duty to my friends to give them the best counsel I can? I want to see the South always right. How am I to accomplish that? By edvicing always what my best judgment thinks is right, and endeavoring to prevail upon her to take that course. Is not that my duty? Is not that my duty to my duty? Is not that my duty to my common councing for a moment, a little feverain moment, filled up with strife and angry controversy. No gentleman here believes

out of the cast, put out of our minds, put out of our debates, and we could look at this question as it is presented to us, I think there is no one have who would be willing to give his assection to manufactly in violation of the manufactly in violation of the

Why need we of the South be impatient and

her head. But for all this, I do not love the Union the less. I am a true citizen of the United States; I claim the whole of it as my great country; and for the preservation of that Union which makes it so, I will always be ready to say and to do whatever in me lies. It is in this spirit, sir, that I have endeavored humbly to do my duty—my duty to the South, and my duty to the whole country.

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3, 1858.

"THE UNION OF THE UNIONISTS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION!!"

MR. CRITTENDEN'S SUBSTITUTE, now become natter of importance, remits the ation to the people of Kansas, to be voted on by hem. If rejected, then it provides for the elecion of delegates to a new Convention to form Constitution, which is to be afterwards submitted o the people for their approval or rejection.

The excellent and able speech of Mr. Gilmer, of N. C.; delivered in the House on he Kansas question, will be published in amphlet form at the office of the AMERICAN, n a few days. Orders solicited.

It will also appear in the next number of he AMERICAN.

We have to return our thanks to disant friends for numerous subscribers sent to s from all parts of the Union.

Among the notable speeches delivered n the House lately upon the Kansas question, and which we have not been able to notice particularly, are those by Mr. Henry Winter Davis, which made a strong sensation, by Mr. Hall of Mass.; who made some new and strong points; by Mr. Underwood of Ky.; by Mr. Gilmer of N. C.; (which will appear in the next American) by Mr. Parrott of Kansas; and by Mr. Groesbeck of Ohio.

WHAT WILL BE ITS PATET

vill reject the amendment of the House, and reum the bill to that body. Will they insist, or rill they recede? If they insist, it then be ion whether the Senate will adhere, or a w the bill to fall; or whether they will prefer assing it as it is, rather than leaving Kansas as she is? We can hardly suppose the Senate will do this so clearly in defiance to public opinion; They have been known from linds own tod

The Washington (D. C.) American rants to know if "Editors will not let their aders know there is an American organ pub lished at Washington city." We will do so with pleasure; and will also say, that person wishing a paper of that political complexion, cannot find a better one in the United States. Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

Greenville Illinois Advocate.

SENATORS CRITTENDEN AND BELL

A friend writing to a gentleman now in this sity, from one of the Eastern States, says :city, from one of the Eastern States, says:—
"How like the bugle-blast of our old and familiar trumpet, sound the patriotic speeches of the eloquent CRITTENDEN, and the honest BELL!"
I love those noble men, God bless them? Was I not right about Mr. Buchanan?

"I love those noble men!" Yes, and in giving utterance to this exclamation the writer but expresses the felipgs of not tens, but hundreds of thousands of American people, whose eyes are turned anxiously on the his crisis of affairs, on wall

MOST COMMENDABLE.

The dignity and decorum that marked the occedings of the House during its action pon the Kansas question, are the subject of eneral remark and communendation. Speakng of the passage of the bill, the "National

We wish to call public attention to the dignity and decorum which marked the whole of yesterday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the exciting nature of the question which was about to receive a solution. Without any resort to the strategy of parliamentary tactics, the able leader of those who favored the adoption of the Schate bill interposed no impediately.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE THE RE-

Why need we of the South be impatient and union? Whatever constitution you put union? Whatever constitution you put union-them now will not last; but you such the South could have seed the South could now get from there. Should the South be in a hurry to have two more seed Santaman and the circumstances from which it has seed and now get from there are small matters. If the South could rive whis are small matters. If the South could rive whis are small matters. If the South could rive whis are small matters. If the South could rive whis are small matters. If the South could rive whis are small matters. If the South could rive whis are small matters. If the South could rive which it had its origin, and those which attend it, as I do, they would care would take no ignoble advantage; they would care young reat principles, and we go for the truth. Occupying that position, of standard accustomed attitude, and it that attitude love to contemplate her.

Sir, gentlemen of the South from whom it is my misfortune to differ on this occusion, will do more accust may be a seen to contemplate her.

Sir, gentlemen of the South from whom it is my misfortune to differ on this occusion, will do more to contemplate her.

Sir, gentlemen of the South from whom it is my misfortune to differ on this occusion, will do more of the search of the miscorn of the Repulsion, they but follow their honest convictions, as I follow may be a search be anything the same section; my opinion and advice have been given frankly and independently; but, I hope without any presumption. I devoully hope that whatever measure be adopted, shough contrary to my opinion, may turn out to be that which is most beneficial to our country. I choose to be in the wrong, rather than that my country the south of the miscorn of the Cluid on the strength of the miscorn of the Cluid on the strength of the miscorn of the Cluid on the strength of the miscorn of the Cluid on the strength of the miscorn of the Cluid on the strength of the miscorn of the Cluid on the strength

The whole country seems to be falling into anarchy, and the laws into disuetude. Where lies the fault? What is the cause? Is it that our liberty has become licentiousness? Is i that there is little parental government, and that most of our children are educated in gangs at the corners of our streets? Is it that the people are incapable of self-government and restive under the restraint of any? Is i that we have lost all respect for the law, the courts and the officers of the law—that we have none for age, station, character, and respectability? Is it any one of, or all these and other auses combined? Certainly it becomes the statesman to inquire into this portentous subect, and ascertain and remove the cause or ises if possible; and we would earnestly call the attention of "the assembled wisdom the nation" now here in its great halls, to this matter, as one worthy their deep, calm, and earnest consideration.

It is within the recollection of many nov

ere, that Havanna was once infested at night with murderers and assassins; that to be ou after night fall, was but too certain to be found fatal experiment; and that, instead of people rushing to the assistance of a victim upon the cry of murder, every one ran as fast as possi ble from the place, and those within their houses double-barred their doors and closed their shutters-fast. Such was the state of that city when the Chavalier Tacon was appointed Governor General of Cuba. But he proved to be a sort of General Jackson, fearless, determined, energetic. Under his administration the police was re-organized and required to de their duty; assassins were promptly arrested and despatched. Wealth, station, influence, which could before set the laws at defiance, were no longer a protection to criminals; th nigher and more wealthy the individual charged with crime, the more certain and swift was the punishment. Thus promptly and impartially executed, the law became a terror to evil-do and not many weeks passed ere the streets were as safe at any hour of the night, as one's own What will be the fate of the Kansas bill? is the house. It was said that a purse of gold might be hung up within the reach of any one, and that it would be found unmolested in the morning where it was hung the evening before,-Such was the effect of a prompt, energetic, impartial execution and enforcement of the law ; and the same experiment, tried by the Vigiance Committee of San Francisco, two years ago, was attended by a like favorable result .-Shall we continue to submit to this horrible state of things, or shall a remedy be soughtand if sought, what shall it be? Self-preser vation is the first law of nature.

A CONTRACT WORTH HAVING.

A little bird, a spirit, or a walking piece o lesh and blood having the faculty of speech, has whispered in our ear that a most extraordinary contract has lately been pricately en-tered into—that is to say, without inviting proposals for any such contract, by which the ontractors are to get, and the War Departnent have agreed to pay, the most enormous prices for transporting the munitions of war and the provisions necessary to subsist the United States troops on their way to, and in Utah.

One of the contractors, we are informed, has stated that the contract would amount to two millions of dollars, and that of this fifteen hundred dollars will be clear profit | And we are strongly inclined to credit his statement, since the Government have contracted to pay them. Messrs, Russel, Majors & Wardwell, not less than \$1.85, nor more than \$4.50 per one hundred pounds, per one hundred miles, up to ten million pounds. But for all over that amount, up to fifteen million pounds, twenty-five per cent is to be added, and for all over fifteen nillion pounds, thirty-five per cent, is to be

added ! These are big figures. Is the War Depart ment authorized to make such contracts with out first advertising for proposals? Fort Snelling it will be recollected, was sold in the same pri vate, clandestine manner by this same Depart ment: and we understand that the Departm has lately leased, on long leases, fifty acres of land belonging to the United States, and lying in the very heart of the city of Plattsburg, for a mere nominal rent, so that the lessee has nade himself comfortable for life by the trans

Really this is becoming a famous Depart-ment of the Government under its present, able nd efficient head, who ought to be worth plum at least at, the close of his four years service, if he should remain where he is so lone. He is evidently a gentleman of large views and megnificent doings.

Mr. Winter Davis perfectly annihilated all egal pretexts urged by the Administration justifying Lecompton, in one of the clearest and most convincing arguments yet made in the House.—

N. Y. Tribure.

RICHARD HOLMES.

nation is it that annually bestows reward upon that citizen or subject who has during the preceding year, saved the life or lives of one or more human beings? And what can be more worthy of the highest comndation, and of public thanks and reward, than the saving of the life of one human being, or of many? Surely he or she who has done this, or has relieved the distress of any fellow creature, or rescued them from imminent peril, perhaps at the risk of his own life, may well feel conscious that he has not lived in vain.
What man or woman in the world does not admire the lofty disinterestedness and saint-like humanity of Florence Nightingale? Even Territory. Queen Victoria herself, so dearly loved by the Switish nation, might almost envy, if goodness could envy, the affectionate regard which not only the British nation but the whole Christian orld, entertain for that noble woman.

Now, though unknown to fame, there is an ndividual at present in our midst, who has probably saved more human lives at the riskthe frequent risk of his own, and at the entire ast of New Jersey to vessels bound to New York, and the great number of shipwrecks that appen there, are well known. Mr. Holmes has for many years acted as the agent of the New York and Philadelphia Insurance Compaies and underwriters there, and has, cons quently, had great experience of the perils of at coast, and in saving ships, crews, and cares when thrown among the terrible breakers fatal to everything that is at their mercy.-No man understands the management of a boat better than Mr. Holmes; no man ever nowed himself more dauntless on all occasions han he; no man could exhibit more skill in escuing human beings from the fury of the vaves than he has, and we may add that no ne has ever been more ready to "dare the langerous wave," when the voice of humanity ose above the roar of the maddened sea, and he wails of hundreds of men, women, and chiliren came over the surf to reach and touch his eart. It is moderately estimated that he has een mainly instrumental in the hands, and by the blessing of Providence, of saving the lives of at least eight hundred human beings, in the loing of which he has almost always risked his own!

His skill, judgment, nerve, courage, and acivity, were so well known to the boatmen he aployed, that they never hesitated to go where he was willing to lead; but he never said "go. boys;" his exhortation was, "come Boys;there is danger, but we must brave it, and we have stout hearts and strong arms; cheerily, boys! there are human beings in yonder shi that must find a watery grave, if we do no ave them; we can, and must do it!"

A few years ago Mr. Holmes was lithe, active, ll of spirit and confidence, and, as we have ng known him well, we can say, full of good will to all mankind—with a heart as big as a bushel, in a slender frame, that did not weigh more than one hundred and thirty pounds What is he now? His hand and heart, thank God, are as sound as ever, but his frame is but a wreck, made so by paralysis, brought on by exposures to severe cold, amid snow, ice, hail, and breakers, and by over exertion when thus exposed. But though he is no longer able to enter, take command of, and manage a boat, nor to even walk, he has not been unmindful of his fellow human beings, and has, while confined to his house invented a LIFE BOAT, which we will venture to say cannot be surpassed nor qualled. One of these is now at the Navy-Yard, and has excited the admiration of those nost capable of judging of her good qualities; and he asks the most rigid trial of her by officers of the Navy and others. One of her eminent qualities is, that if upset in the surf, she ing water enough to do any harm, and she is only self-righting boat ever invented. "She sits upon the waters like a thing of life," and behaves in the surf, as if she knew what her duty was, and was determined to do it, as her inventor and author had ever done his until disbled by the act of God.

We shall not undertake a description of her; re are not capable of doing it; but those who are, have done so, and have spoken of her in unqualified praise.

The Insurance Companies of New York and Philadelphia, which appointed committees to examine and test her, speak of her in the strongst possible terms of commendation. That is nough for us.

The President of the Mutual Insurance Comany of Philadelphia, Richard S. Smith, Esq.,

"Mr. Holmes has won the confidence and gard of the underwriters by his self-sacrificng devotion to his duty. He has rescued from ecks hundreds (I believe I may say thouands) of persons, many of whom must have erished but for his bold and energetic ac-

And now, we commend Mr. Holmes to mempers of Congress, and hope he will meet his inst reward.

THE MORMON WAR.

If the administration go on in the way they have begun, the Mormon war will be the most expensive job our Government ever undertook. enormous expenses of the Florida war. and the unheard of prices paid for the use of camboats employed in it, and for almost verything used or eaten, raised a prodigious suc-and-cry against Mr. Van Buren's adminis-ration, and helped to sink it so low that the and of resurrection could never reach it. But he expenses of that war were a mere bagatelle those of the one now on hand; and when the day comes for the settlement of the ac ounts, and the items, as well as the sum total shall be seen by the people, such will be their indignation and decunciation of Mr. Buchanan and his administration that they will, if they have any feeling at all, call upon the mounins to dover them, and the rocks to hide

The Democratic party, headed, led, and con inded by an old Federalist, will soon find elf where the eloquent Hannegan once said Mr. Polk would be, if he proved false to his edges, false to his friends, and false to his untry.

The \$28,000 OPERATION IN THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE attracts very little attention.-There was a time when such a thing would have filled s a time when such a thing would have filled in newspapers and occupied the attention of Conness. Now, it is regarded almost as a matter of New York, nine members of a family, the youngers, and people say, "only \$23,000; that is moders of whom is sixty years old.—Their names are the newspapers and occupied the attention of Congress. Now, it is regarded almost as a matter of

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Schate had, in the early part of the week, ne bill to admit Minnesota as a State, under con-deration. The principal question discussed was a bill to provide for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier of Texas, and to authorize the President to call into the service of the United States two additional regiments of volunteers, which was

titution of Oregon, and also petitions from the itizens of Dacotah asking the organization of that

Mr. A. G. Brown, on Thursday, presented a bill of very great importance to the citizens of and even the sojourners in Washington, whose lives are now at the mercy of cut-throats and assasins, hundreds of whom now prowl about our city. It was a bill to establish an Auxiliary Guard for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington, and repealing all acts hereto-fore passed in relation to that subject.

the frequent risk of his own, and at the entire sacrifice of his health, than any other in the nation. We allude to Richard Holmes, of Cape May County, New Jersey. The dangers of the amendment be disagreed to.

AN EVENTFUL DAY. The fate of the Lecompton measure was decided, at least for the present, by the House of Representatives on Thursday. As it was understood and agreed upon to take the vote upon the bill on that day, every member was in his seat who could get here, and all save one, Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri. The galleries too, were filled to overflowing, as the desire to witness the scene, and the interest felt in the re-

sult were intense. The Union says: The Union says:

"On no previous occasion has the action of Congress attracted a larger audience than that present yesterday in the galleries of the House of Representatives. Every seat seemed to be filled, while the door-ways were crowded by an eager throng striving to gain admittance. The ladies' galleries were full to overflowing. The seats assigned to the diplomatic corps were occupied by several members thereof, who doubtless embraced the occasion to take a lesson in the Democratic mode of disposing of a great and exciting question. The scene was altogether impressive, and the procedings of the House unusually decorous and orderly. Including the Speaker, there were two hundred and thirty-three members, in their seats—only and thirty-three members, in their seats—only one being absent, Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri. We have no recollection of any measure that has called out so full a vote as the bill to admit

At the hour of one o'clock, the bill was taken up, when Mr. Giddings having objected to the question was, "Shall the bill be rejected?" Upon this the yeas were 97; nays 187. It having been read a second time, Mr. Montgomery moved the CRITTENDEN amendment as

mbetitute. Mr. QUITMAN submitted as a substitute for the substitute of Mr. Monrgomeny, the Senate bill, excluding therefrom the fellowing lan-

guage: guage:

"And that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas, at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to say that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States."

United States" Upon which the yeas were 72, nays 160. The question recurring on the CRITTENDEN amendment, the yeas and nays were demand-

ed, and stood, yeas 120, nays 112, as follows: ed, and stood, yeas 120, nays 112, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adrian, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, Daves, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gil-man, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groes-beck, Grow, Hall of Ohio, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Harian, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Owen Jones of Pennsylvania, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, McKibben, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Matteson, Montigomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purvianee, Ricaud, Ritshie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Illinois, Sherman of New York, Smith of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wilson and Wood—120.

Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wilson and Wood—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Abl, Anderson, Arnold, Aikins, Avery, Barkedale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Co'b, John Cochrane of New York, Corning, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eusits, Faulkner, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, J. G. Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel of Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Millen, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Scaring, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Tennessee, Wright of Georgia, and Zollicoffer—112.

So the substitute was agreed to, and the

So the substitute was agreed to, and the yeas and nays being demanded, the bill was Christ as the Savior of all, and religion as the passed by the same vote. Mr. Montgomery joy and hope of all. Some gave accounts of then moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay the reformation as it was spreading in other that motion on the table, which was done, and the House adjourned.

WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY .- According to accounts received in England by the steamer Tyne, the Brazilians were collecting a arge naval and military force, at Montevideo, for the purpose of attacking Paraguay. They were only delaying until the arrival of some gun-boats only delaying until the arrival of some gun-boats from England. The news by the Tyne is that the Povernment party, at Montevideo, had prevailed against its opponents. A bettle had been fought about eighty miles from the city, in which the dovernment troops were victorious. The com-nander-in-chief and the chief officers of the opposition force were taken prisoners. The repre-sentatives of the foreign Powers interfered with the Montevidean Government to spare the lives of the prisoners. Clemency was promised, but before the Government pardon could be trans-mitted the whole of the prisoners had been shot.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

The interest in religious matters in this vi-cinity continues unabated. The numerous meetings for prayer and preaching are throng-ed daily, and the fruits are becoming more ap-parent, in the increased number of conversions reported. Accounts from different parts of the country all concur in representing the work as still advancing and extending. We have gathered a few of the more striking facts, from nany columns of similar items that have passed inder our eye within a few days :

At Rev. J. W. Dadman's church, Hanove street, in this city, on Sunday, there was a continued series of services for fifteen hours, commencing at six o'clock A. M., and ending

at nine o'clock P. M.

Among the most interesting religious meet-ings held in Boston, are the daily prayer-meetings of the Young Men's Christian As held at their rooms in Tremont Temple, from five-and-a-half to six-and-a half o'clock P. M. If the parents or friends of any young man who is in Boston, desire the he sho these meetings, and will send a note express ing that desire, giving the address of the individual, directed to C. D., Box 2259, Boston, he will receive a personal invitation from some member of the Association.

It is stated that a Legislative prayer-me

is held every morning at Albany. About 150 conversions are reported in Sac and Biddeford, Me.

In Rutland, Vt., 100 persons have pro conversion in the Rev. Dr. Aiken's church and at the close of a recent meeting, from 6 to 70 inquirers remained for special religious conversation and prayer.

A correspondent writing from Bridgeport Conn., says that about 800 recent conversions

have occurred in that city. At Rocksway, L. I., the revival, which has been for some time in progress, has had such an influence upon the community that there are not more than a half a dozen adult persons in the place who have not become members churches. Among those who have been recently converted are 300 fishermen.

In Trenton, among the Methodist churches there have been upward of 1700 recent addi-

We find in our Western exchange paper universally, long accounts of the progress of the revival at the West. It extends entirely through the Northwest, and on the border of the Southwestern tier of States.

plan of systematic agitation. The Patric gives farther details of that revolutionary attemp, showing that the mob took the Infantry posts by surprise, and seized nearly all the arms. The rioters were subsequently subdued by a strong military detachment, and many arrests were made. Prayer-meetings are held in Cincinnati three times a day, morning, noon and night. At Detriot and Grand Rapids, union prayer-meetings of all denominations have been commenced by Ministry and the Austrain government. As the bell strikes noon in St. Louis, hundreds A central committee has been appointed at St.

A central committee has been appointed at St.

Petersburg to examine all projects for emancipation of the serfs sent in by prominent committees.

The council consists of thirteen members, and the Emperor is President.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived on of merchants, mechanics, professional men, laborers, with one accord quit their places o business and gather for prayer.

In the Virginia Conference of the Methodist church there are reported 857 accessions to the churches within the last few weeks; in the Erie Conference over 700; in the Jamestown District, more than 1300, and in the Pittsburg Conference, more than 1000.

Pittsburg and Harrisburg are very large.

The daily prayer-meetings in Philadelphia

In Newark, N. J., the union prayer-me ings are attended to overflowing. Some of the stores in the chief business streets are closed. with a notice on the door -- "Will re-open at the close of the prayer-meeting."

The New York Post of Monday speaks of the interest in that city as follows:

"The revival is extending. In no less than fifteen churches in this city are noon prayermeetings held on secular days, not to speak of Burton's old theatre, which is so crowded that negotiations are pending to obtain some larger building, like the Museum. In Brooklyn also an increased number of churches will be opened for those who are concerned on religious matters, and all the signs portend that the ex-

out any extra effort of man and is continued

and is conducted with very little of the ordi

nary machinery which man has hitherto used

on such occasions. It is still marked by the same

unquietness and freedom from external excite-

ment which has characterized it from the first.

One remarkable characteristic has been its

freedom from opposition. To a certain extent,

this is owing to the fact that the quietness, ex-

tent and power of the revival have so evident-

ly manifested its divine origin that the mouths

gainsay that origin, when no human efforts have been employed to produce its strength

and universality. Sympathy cannot explain a

simultaneous seriousness over a whole coun-

the different sects and their union in the work. We have not room in the crowded columns of

where it prevails. We have only space for the

A noon prayer meeting has been commer

at Newburyport, at which on the first day per

sons were present from most of the societies in

the city. The Herald says: "This was a most

beautiful spectacle, when men talked not of

Methodism, Unitarianism, Presbyterianism, or

any other ism, but of God as the father of all,

the reformation as it was spreading in other

places, and others bore witness that it was be

coming deeper and extending wider in this city.

and embracing the strong minded and the stul

born willed men more than any other class.

less the calmness of the still small voice' will

insure to them augmented power. Every de-

nomination among us, we believe, has enjoyed

more or less of what is technically denomina

ted 'a season of refreshing.' Already considerable accessions have been made to the church

es, and many more, it is expected, will be added

The religious interest in Boston is deepen-

ing. The prayer meetings continue and are

multiplying in number. The Business Men's

neeting every noon is very numerously at-

ended. Other churches have been opened for

ning prayer meetings. The Unitarians hold

following few particulars:

of opposers have been stopped. They cannot

The English Government refused to let Sardinia give up the Englishman Hodges to the citement has not reached its culmination." The Hartford Courant says: The conspiracy bill had been rejected by the We have still to chronicle the extent and

saved.

Sardinian Parliament. power of the great religious revival. Nothing The correspondence with the French Gov-ernment was submitted to Parliament on the within the memory of the present generation has ever equalled it, probably nothing even in 15th. the history of this country. It came on with

are numerous. At some of the religious meet-ings, intelligence was received of powerful re-vivals in Rutland, Vt., the Western part of Maine, Newton and Lawrence, Mass. The

"We understand that prayers have been of-fered in some of the police station houses in the city. The religious interest seems to be prevading all classes of persons, from the humblest to the most influential of our citizens. What has, hitherto, been quite unusual, we see

men of mature years embracing religion, and becoming as little children. The work is by

A dispatch from Berne announces that the Genevese government has dissolved the Italian Benefit Society in that place, and that the Federal Commissionars had an extend the

missioners had ordered the expulsion of twelve French and seventeen Italian refugees, while an

nquiry was going on concerning twelve others.

The "Invalide Russe" records new victories

the Army of the Caucasus. A letter to that jour-nal announces that the important defile of Argoon, which has so often been attacked unsuccessfully,

is at length in possession of the Russian troops.

The "Times's" Vienna correspondent east that
St. Petersburgh advices put it beyond doubt that

the Chinese have commenced hostilities against the Russians. The Russian Admiral is understood to

bave reported in a despaich that the advance posts toward the mouth of the Amoor, had been attack-

ed so suddenly, and with such force, that the Rus

sians had to retreat thirty leagues up the river. The Chinese thereupon destroyed the Russian set-

The Moniteur of the 11th says that on the 24th

ult, arrests were simultaneously made in various parts of France which defeated culpable projects and led to the discovery and seizure of arms, am-munition and compromising correspondenc. The number of arrests, however, have been exaggera-

ed. They are limited to 50 ringleaders at Paris

20 at Lyons, 12 at Marseilles, and 4 on an average

in forty departments, In spite of this precaution a gathering took plac in Paris on the night of the 5th of March. Firm and vigilant measures, how-ever, caused it to prove abortive, and led to twenty

The affray at Chalons is indisputably part of

A Vienna dispatch says an excellent understan

ling has already been established between the Der

Tuesday at New York, with Liverpool dates to

the 17th instant.

The news from China and India is of two

weeks' later date; but advices are generally of

trifling importance. The bombardment of Luck-now was expected to take place on the 25th of

February. A large portion of the British Army had entered Oude. Sir Colin Campbell was still

at Cawnpore, awaiting the siege train. The King of Delhi had been found guilty and ban-

The steamer Ava, with the Calcutta mails

and over £250,000 in specie, was lost off Trin-

comalee on the 16th of February. The carge

Orsini and Pierri were guillotined on the

18th, but Rudio was respited by the Emperor,

andhis sentence commuted into penal servitude

was also lost, but all the persons on board were

ished to Van Dieman's Land for life

tlement.

o means confined to the young." In this State, allmost every town has be-visited, and prayer meetings are held daily.

Boston Traveller says:

Intelligence from Canton to January 8th has been received. Canton remained tranquil, under the rule of the allies. Order had been completely maintained in the city. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still in Canton river. No additional troops had yet arrived. Yeh, the Chinese chief, continued a close prisoner on board the Inflexible in Canton river.

At Liverpool, cotton closed dull, at a general decline of 1-8d.

Breadstuffs closed dull. Flour very dull, and quotations nominal. Wheat closed dull, and nerally unchanged. Corn closed dull at a

The New York Tribune contradicts the report that Vidaurri's agent is negotiating a loss in New York, or enlisting volunteers for revolutionary purposes in Mexico. Additional advices from Venezuela report that

One of the consequences has been the break-ing down of the exclusiveness and bigotry of the Government troops had been defeated in sev-eral actions, and that many desertions had occur-red. That English and French Ministers had sent a secular paper to detail the events of the refor naval forces. vival or even to mention the long lists of places The London Times states that the four hundred

miles of telegraph cable ordered to replace the Valentia island, have been completed; and it is intended, in order to provide against accident, to make three hundred miles more. The Agamemnon and Ningara are to proceed to the middle of the At lantic about the middle of June next, where the line will be joined, and paid out from the two vessels, salling in opposite directions, the Niagara to Ireland, and the Agamemon to America. The cable will not be piled away in one huge mans, as before, but will be distributed equally in the fore, midship, and after parts of the vessel, in three coils of five hundred miles each.

The Leavenworth Ledger of the 23d insta says that the prospects for an immense emigratio to Kansas this spring and summer are highly gra

In Providence, the increase of religious inflying.

There were shipped from the Maryland coal reigon last week 6,898 tons of coal, making; for terest has manifested itself in an unusual and marked degree. Additional prayer meetings have been opened, and the Journal says: "Thus far these meetings have been free from all ap-pearance of unhealthy excitement, and doubtthe season, 45,597 tons.

Mr. Crittenden's Speech, Revised and corrected by himself, will be published at this office on or before Wednesday next. It is the only correct edition, and will contain his reply to Mr. Toombs It will be printed on extra fine paper. Members of Congress and others wishing to circulate this Speech Congress and others wishing to cir will please send in their names im

> GRAND COTILLON PARTY

UNION

TIRE COMPANY, No. 2. ON EASTER MONDAY, pril 5, 1858, at Stott's Hall, corne and Pennsylvania avenue; ticket